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From the North Carolina Standard.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than liberty."—*Milton.*

When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet,
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of steams
And the foaming of floods;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free?

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun-brilliant brow of a nation when free?

THE HAPPIEST TIME

To be resigned when ills befide,
Patient, when favours are denied,
And pleased with favours given;
Most surely this is wisdom's part,
This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance breathes to heaven.
Colton.

When are we happiest? When the light of morn
Wakes the young roses from their crimson rest;
When cheerful sounds upon the fresh winds borne,
'Till man resumes his work with blither zest;
While the bright waters leap from rock to glen:
Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses! they will fade away,
And thunder tempests will deform the sky,
And summer heats bid the spring buds decay,
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry;
And nothing beautiful adorn the scene,
To tell what it hath been.

When are we happiest? In the crowded hall,
When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend the knee!
How soon, how very soon such pleasures pall!
How fast must falsehood's rainbow colouring flee!
It's poison flow'rets brave the sting of care:
We are not happy there.

Are we the happiest when the evening hearth
Is circled with its crown of living flowers;
When goeth round the laugh of artless mirth,
And when affection from her bright urn showers
Her richest balm on the dilating heart?
Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no! not there. It would be happiness
Almost like heaven's, if it might always be;
Those brows without one shading of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity:
But they are things of earth, and pass away—
They must, they must decay!

Those voices must grow tremulous with years;
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of gloom;
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,
And, at the last close darkly in the tomb;
If happiness depend on them alone
How quickly is it gone?

When are we happiest, then? O, when resigned
To whatsoe'er our cup of life may brim;
When we can know ourselves but weak and blind,
Creatures of earth; and trust alone in Him
Who giveth, in his mercy, joy or pain;
Oh! we are happiest then.

A Parisian robber, who was seized in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist, by way of excusing himself said—that he had never heard of a law which forbade a man to *take snuff.*

DR. CHANNING'S TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

The Address on Temperance, delivered at the Odeon on the 26th of February, by the Rev. Dr. Channing, is now published. It was heard with great interest, and will be read with undiminished pleasure.

The subject of intemperance it treated in a way somewhat different from the usual mode. What have, heretofore, been more distinctly kept in view are its *physical* effects and consequences. Dr. C. points out the *mental* ruin it produces; its brutalizing effect upon the intellect and the heart. "Intemperance," says Dr. C. "is to be pitied and abhored for its own sake much more than from its outward consequences. We speak of the miseries which the drunkard carries into his family. But take away his own brutality, and how lightened would be those miseries! We talk of his wife and children in rags. Let the rags continue, but suppose them to be the effects of an innocent cause. Suppose this, and how changed these rags! how changed the cold and naked room! * * * What breaks the heart of the drunkard's wife? It is not that he is poor, but that he is a *drunkard.* It is a husband, whose touch is polluting, whose infirmities are the witnesses of his guilt; who has blighted all her hopes, who has proved false to the vow that made her his. It is such a husband, who makes home a hell; not one whom toil and disease and providence have cast on the care of wife and children."

"It is common," says Dr. C. in another place, "it is common for those who argue against intemperance, to describe the bloated countenance of the drunkard, now flushed and now deadly pale. They describe his trembling palsied limbs. They describe his waning prosperity, his poverty, his despair. They describe his desolate, cheerless home, his cold hearth, his scanty board, his heart-broken wife, the squalidness of his children; and we groan in spirit over the sad recital. * * * But we are too apt to fix our thoughts upon the *consequences* or punishments of crime, and to overlook the *crime* itself. Punishment is an *outward sign* of an *inward evil.* The miseries of intemperance, its loathsomeness, ghastliness, and pains are not seen aright, if they do not represent to us the more fearful desolation wrought by this sin in the soul."

Much is said, in most temperance addresses, of the *cost* of ardent spirits in the aggregate, of the paupers it makes, and the expense it thus brings upon towns, &c. &c. But, says Dr. C. "I cannot keep my thoughts fixed for a moment on the few hundred or thousand dollars which the intemperate cost. When I go to the poor-house, and see the degradation, the spiritual weakness, the abjectness, the half idiot imbecility written on the drunkard's countenance, I see a ruin which makes the *cost of his support* a grain of dust in the scale. I am not sorry that society is taxed for the drunkard. I would it were taxed more, I would the burden of sustaining him were so heavy, that we should be compelled to wake up, and ask how he may be saved from the ruin."

In pursuing the subject, Dr. C. treats, 1st, of the great essential evil of intemperance; 2d, the extent of its temptations; 3d, its causes; and 4th, the means of its prevention and cure. We shall not follow him in these divisions, but recommend the whole address to the perusal of all. None can fail to be, at the same time, both instructed and delighted. We shall only add a short extract upon the subject of *education*, a word in every body's mouth, and imperfectly understood by almost every body. The *general* idea of "education" is limited to *book learning* merely, or with the addition only of some "accomplishments," such as dancing, music, drawing, &c. But education, in its most important sense, is to improve the heart, to elevate and enoble the sentiments and feelings, to establish in the soul pure, great and disinterested principles and motives. Without the acquisition of these, the education given by our free schools, and even by our universities, is of but little comparative importance.

Dr. C. is speaking of education as "strengthening the more exposed classes of society," and its thus having the power to prevent intemperance among them. To produce this effect, he says, "It is indispensable that a *higher education* should be afforded them. We boast of the means of education afforded to the poorest here. It may be said with truth, in regard both to rich and poor, that these means are very deficient. As to *moral* education, hardly any provisions are made for it in our public schools. To EDUCATE is something *more*, than to teach those elements of knowledge which are needed to get a subsistence. It is *to exercise and call out the higher faculties and affections of a human being.* Education is not the authoritative, compulsory, mechanical training of passive pupils, *but the influence of gifted and quickening minds on the* SPIRITS *of the young.* Such education is, as yet, sparingly enjoyed, and cannot be too fervently desired."

POTATOES.—*Useful Recipe.*—We every day hear complants about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt—which only hardens potatoes.

ON DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENTS.—Since industry is the aliment of contentment and happiness, our sex are privileged in the variety of employments, that solicit their attention. These are so diversified in their combination of amusement with utility, that no room need be left for the melancholy of a vacant and listless mind.

Needle-work, in all its form of use, elegance and ornament, has ever been the appropriate occupation of a woman. From the shades of Eden, when its humble process was to untie the fig leaf, to the days when the mother of Sisera looked from her window, in expectation of a "prey of divers needle-work on both sides, meet for the necks of those that take the spoil," down to the present time, when Nature's pencil is rivalled by the most excellent tissues of embroidery, it has been both their duty and their resource. While the most delicate effects of the needle rank high among accomplishments, its necessary departments are not beneath the notice of the most refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe perfectly in order, to pay just regard to economy, and add to the comfort of the poor, will induce her to obtain a knowledge of those inventions by which the various articles of apparel are repaired, modified and renovated. True satisfaction and cheerfulness of spirits are connected with these quiet and congenial pursuits. This has been simply and fortunately expressed by one of our sweetest poets.

Knitting is a quiet employment, favorable to reflection, and though somewhat absolute, not unallied to economy. It furnishes a ready vehicle of charity to the poor, and most appropriate during the severity of the winter. The timely gift of a pair of coarse stockings has often relieved the sufferings and protected the health of many an ill-clad and shivering child. It seems to be well adapted to save those little fragments of time which might else be lost. Mrs. Hannah Moore, whose example imparts dignity and even sacredness to common things, was partial throughout her whole life to this simple employment. One of her most interesting and playful letters accompanied a sample of this kind of industry, as a present to the child of a friend, and stockings of her knitting entered into her charities, and even sold to aid missionary efforts in foreign climes.

"IT RAINS! What lady loves a rainy day?
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth
And threads the busy needle, or applies
The scissors to the torn or thread-bare sleeve,
Who blesses God that she has friends and home;
Who in the pelting of the storm will think
Of some poor neighbor that she can befriend;
Who trims the lamp at night and reads aloud
To a young brother, tales he loves to hear;
Such are not sad even on a rainy day."

Since the domestic sphere is entrusted to our sex, and the proper arrangement and government of a household are so closely connected with our enjoyment and virtues, nothing that involves the rational comforts of home is unworthy of attention. The science of housekeeping affords exercies for the judgment and energy, ready collection, and patient self-possession, that are the characteristics of a superior mind. Its elements should be acquired in early life—at least its correspondent taste and habits should never be overlooked in female education. The generous pleasure of relieving a mother and friend from the pressure of care, will sometimes induce young ladies to acquaint themselves with employments which enable them, when the more complex duties of life devolve on them, to enjoy and impart the delights of a well ordered home. To be able to prepare for and preside at the table which shall unite neatness with comfort and elegance—where prodigality is never admitted, nor health carelessly impaired, is both an accomplishment and a virtue. *Mrs. Sigourney.*

CATHAULING.—We have often heard the term 'cathauling' used, but we candidly confess that we were ignorant of its *true meaning*, till we accidently fell in with the following paragraph. It appears that a slave was detected in theft, and the master fixed on the following method of punishment:

"A boy was then ordered to get up, run to the house and bring a cat, which was soon produced. The cat which was a very lage one, was then taken by the well-dressed gentleman, and placed upon the bare back of the prostrate man, near the shoulder, and forcibly dragged by the tail down the back, and along the thighs of the sufferer. The cat sunk his nails into the flesh and tore off pieces of the skin with his teeth, the man roared with the pain of his punishment, and would have rolled along the ground, had he not been held in his place by the force of four other slaves, each one of whom confined either a hand or foot. As soon as the cat was drawn from him, the man said he would tell who stole the hog, and confessed that he and several others, three of whom were then holding him, had stolen the hog—killed, dressed, and eaten it. In return for his confession, the overseer said he should have another touch of the cat, which was again drawn along his back, not as before, from the head downwards, but from below the hips to the head. The man was then permitted to rise, and each of those who had been named by him as a participator in stealing the hog, was compelled to lie down, and have the cat twice drawn along—first downwards and then upwards. After the termination of this punishment, each of the sufferers were washed with salt water by a black woman, and they were then all dismissed.

This was the most excruciating punishment that I ever saw inflicted on black people—and in my opinion, it is very dangerous, for the claws of the cat are poisonous, and wounds made by them are very subject to inflamation."

Engenious Expedient.—Very curious measures such as we read of in some of the 'Tales of a Thousand and One Nights,' were often adopted by the police magistrates of Cairo, to discover an offender, before the late innovations. I may mention an instance. The authenticity of the following case, and of several others of a similar nature, is well known. I shall relate it in the manner in which I have heard it told.—A poor man applied one day to the Agha of the police, and said, "Sir, there came to me to-day, a woman, and she said to me, 'Take this *choors* and let it remain in your possession for a time, and lend me five hundred piasters;' and I took it from her, Sir and gave her the five hundred piasters, and she went away: and when she was gone away, I said to myself, 'Let me look at this choors;' and I looked at it, and behold, it was yellow brass: and I slapped my face, and said, 'I will go to the Agha, and relate my story to him; perhaps he will investigate the affair, and clear it up;' for there is none that can help me in this matter but thee." The Agha said to him, "Hear what I tell thee, man. Take whatever is in thy shop; leave nothing; and lock it up; and to morrow morning go early; and when thou hast opened the shop, cry out, 'Alas for my property!' then take in thy hands two clods, and beat thyself with them, and cry, 'Alas for the property of others!' and whoever says to thee, 'What is the matter with thee?' do thou answer, 'The property of others is lost; a pledge that I had, belonging to a woman, is lost; if it were my own, I should not thus lament it;' and this will clear up the affair." The man promised to do as he was desired. He removed every thing from his shop, and early the next morning he went and opened it, and began to cry out, "Alas for the property of others!" and he took two clods, and beat himself with them, and went about every street of the city, crying, "Alas for the property of others! a pledge that I had, belonging to a woman, is lost; it it were my own, I should not thus lament it." The woman who had given him the choors in pledge heard of this, and discovered that it was the man whom she cheated; so she said to herself, "Go and bring an action against him." She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to give herself consequence, and said to him, "Man, give me my property that is in thy possession."—He answered, "It is lost." "Thy tongue be cut out!" she cried: "dost thou lose my property? By Allah! I will go to the Agha, and inform him of it." "Go," said he; and she went and told her case. The Agha sent for the man; and when he had come, said to his accuser,—"What is thy property in his possession?" She answered, "A choors of red Venetian gold."—"Woman," said the Agha, I have a good choors here: I should like to show it thee." She said "Show it me, Sir, for I shall know my choors." The Agha then untied a handkerchief, and, taking out of it the choors which she had given in pledge, said "Look." She looked at it and knew it, and hung down her head. The Agha said, "Raise thy head, and say where are the five hundred piasters of this man." She answered, "Sir they are in my house." The executioner was sent with her to her house, but without his sword: and the woman, having gone into her house, brought out a purse containing the money, and went back with him. The money was given to the man from whom it had been obtained, and the executioner was then ordered to take the woman to the Rooneyleh (a large open place below the Citadel,) and there to behead her, which he did.

Woman.—Gov. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, in his late message to the State Legislature, recommends that public provision should be made in that State for the education of females. "In every age, and in every clime—he remarks—man, in the exercise of his dominion over his companion, has made it extremely difficult for her to rise with himself in the scale of intelligence. Among the barbarous and uncivilized, how cheerless is her condition! How degraded by the decree of the Mussulman! In every quarter of the world, how hopeless are her prospects, except it be under the auspices, and in the bosom of a Christian community! It may, to his honor, be said of the Christian, that he has done much for the improvement and melioration of her condition; and in doing so, he has contributed little less to his own, than to her happiness. It is true that she acts her part in the shade of domestic retirement. She is not often an active agent in the perils of war. Her voice is not heard in our Senates: But this detracts nothing from the importance of her station. Her place in life is one of high, if not awful responsibility. We are indebted to her for our first, and frequently for our best impressions. In susceptible childhood, while we are looking up to her as the most pure and the most perfect, as she is sure to be the most beloved of created beings, she imparts to us our first lessons of mortality and religion. The wild and irregular passions of fantastic infancy are subjected to her soft and endearing control. In riper years she exercises no small degree of influence over us; and in the dreary winter of our days, she sustains us by her fortitude, whilst from her kindness and fidelity we draw the last and greatest of all our earthly consolations.—Surely her mind should be cultivated and adorned by the instruction and the grace of a systematic education. Will not the legislature of Kentucky confer upon their State the honor of having taken the *first step* for the promotion of this desirable object? The act, I am persuaded, will be hailed with delight by the present and succeeding generations."

ON THE CULTURE OF PEAS.

The season will soon come when the Farmer must resume his toils to provide for another winter; and as the two preceding summers have been unproductive in relation to corn and wheat, and may continue so for seasons to come, I think it a duty I owe to society, especially to the agricultural department, to communicate my method of raising peas, as they are a good substitute for Indian corn for feeding cattle, sheep, horses and swine, and they generally produce better in cold seasons than in hot; and if the farmer has a surplus over his own wants, they always sell more readily than corn, and for an equal if not a better price.

About eighteen years ago, I had two acres of ground prepared for peas, and as I was called from home the morning I had calculated to sow them, my farmer made the inquiry how he should sow them, not being used to raising peas; I supposed he meant whether in drills or broad cast; and I replied, 'just as you sow wheat.'—I left him, but he wished to know how much seed he should sow on the acre—and not exactly understanding my answer, he sowed 1 1-4 bushels to the acre. The custom of farmers at that time was to sow three or four bushels on the acre, and the product was generally from ten to fifteen bushels the acre. After I supposed my peas were up I made a visit to the field, and to my surprise found them so thin that I could have walked over the field without treading on a vine, and called the man to know how much seed he had put on; and he said, 'just as you told me, two bushels and a half.'—I smiled at the misunderstanding, and said, 'well, we will let it be as an experiment;' and a profitable one it was. I gathered from the two acres seventy-six bushels and one half of beautiful peas. The kind of pea was the small yellow, which is the only profitable one for the farmer. The green pea and marrow fat are fine for the table, but not for seed. I have, since the above experiment, followed it out to this time, and with satisfactory results, and from me almost the whole town have learned to raise the pea with profit. Our average crops are, one year with another, about twenty bushels product to one of seed. One observation further is needed: many farmers mix oats with their seed peas, under an idea that the oats will keep the pea from falling; but it is a mistaken notion; it does not, but seems to weaken the pea vine and almost destroys the crop. Two quarts of oats mixed and sewed with a bushel of peas, will reduce the crop to one half of what would otherwise have been produced. This has been fully ascertained by experiment.—Correspondent Genessee Farmer.

PEAS AS A FIELD CROP.

There is probably no vegetable which affords more nutritive matter than peas. Their culture however as a field crop, is not very extensive in this State, and their use as an article of diet or food, except when green is not very general.—According to the calculation of some farmers, as many bushels of peas can be raised on rather poor land, as there could be raised bushels of corn on the same soil. If this be actually true, it would be much better to sow peas than to plant corn on such land. Oats should be sown with peas, as they serve to support them and prevent their lodging, and they may be separated afterwards by a sieve properly made. Rich land is not so favorable for peas, as it causes them to produce more vine in proportion to the peas, than land of a poorer quality, and it is also thought best not to sow too many to the acre.—*Maine Farmer.*

We wish again to urge upon our farmers the great benefit to be derived from the culture of root crops—the amount of cattle food thus obtained is too much overlooked. By good culture, many hundred bushels may be safely calculated on, exceeding many times in value a good crop of hay from the same quantity of land. Drilling, instead of sowing the seed, greatly lessens the labor of hoeing.—*Genessee Farmer.*

An Irish sailor, describing a city which he had visited, said 'the *tops* of the houses were *copper-bottomed with sheet lead.*'

'A soul above buttons.'—A boy named Palmer, son of a tailor of Taunton, deliberately chopped off the thumb of his left hand, with a hatchet, 'to save himself from being made a tailor of.'

From the Litchfield, C. Enquirer.

THE WEST! THE WEST!

The following extracts from a letter from the Eden of the West (Illinois) has been handed to us for publication, that our readers may see what some of the emigrants from New England think of the beautiful country described. The writer is a lady, formerly a resident, and we believe a native of this town. People who are desirous to emigrate to the West should remember that "all is not gold that glitters." A plate of tin looks as bright at a distance as one of silver.

"*Near Chicago, Oct.* 10, 1836.

"Provisions here are low in comparison to what they were last winter. Butter is from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and plenty, and every thing else is so in the eating line. The climate is quite cold here, much more so than at Litchfield or in N. York State. The summer is very short. I do not know whether it is best to be sorry that we have come here or not. We talk some of going south. We feel quite dissatisfied with the country here. Lumber is 40 dollars a thousand. A poor man can hardly afford floor to his log cabin. We live on a road where from twenty to thirty market wagons, loaded with flour, butter, corn meal, oats, &c. pass (from the south to Chicago) every day. Reason teaches us that where those articles is better than to stay here, where it is cold that *oats can't grow more than a foot high, and not get ripe at all.* We have been disappointed in coming here.

"In this country every house, cabin, or wigwam is a tavern. At least the wearied traveler thinks it very hard if when he gets to a house he cannot get something to eat by paying for it.

"Often at the still hour of midnight do my thoughts wing their way to my sister's bedside, and there I fancy myself administering to her wants; at other times I am by our parents' fire side listening to the voice of instruction and prayer, which long since became silent; but alas! in the morning it is all a dream, and I find myself in our little log cabin, which is about 16 by 16 feet—only one room. I have in it two beds, a bureau, nine chairs, a table, a chest to keep luncheon in, a barrel of flour, a stove, three shelves for dishes, besides the trundle bed and a chest or two under the other beds. We have one window with six lights on the west side, and a hole cut thro' the logs on the south with an old rag hung up before it in rainy days. The remainder of the light creeps through the crevices between the logs. A sort of floor we have overhead made of loose boards, which is accessible by a rough ladder—[no cellar, no chambers, no closet, no well—and this is happiness at the west.]

"Our children have not been to school a day since they have been in the country, and if we remain where we are,, they never can, unless we are able to have them boarded in town. I have not attended public worship since I left the State of New York (18 months since). I do not wish to have mother come here: it is too cold, and she could never go to meeting, or have any society of any consequence. If we move south, I hope to be differently situated in this respect.

* * * * "The wind here is very piercing. When blowing its highest gale on Litchfield or Goshen hills it can hardly be compared with our every day winds here. I must confess that I am somewhat homesick. To me, who was brought up among the hills and woods and among pleasant neighbors, an uninhabited prairie has but few charms. A little prairie land is very convenient, but what delight has an ocean prairie where there is no object upon which the lone traveller can fix his eyes; no object whither to direct his steps? I would almost as soon take up my abode with the tempest tost mariner as to think of living on such a place. Yet this is a correct description of a great part of the far-famed Illinois.

Corn Planting.—We have been frequently asked who has any of the Dutton corn for sale. We do not, know there is any in the State.—If there is not, there ought to be, and before another year we hope some trader or other person will procure a quantity of it for sale. Meantime the small Canada corn is doubtless the best we have. The hills may be very near each other and an acre thus made to produce as much of it as of the larger sort. In many parts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts the farmers use a plough with a double mould board. With this they throw the land into ridges, turning the turf over, one furrow against the other, so that the sward shall all be covered; upon these ridges the the corn is planted. The turf thus covered ferments and warms the soil, at the same time that it enriches it. We should apprehend that these ridges would not do so well in a dry season, but those who have practied upon this plan recommend it. It is certainly an expeditious mode of tillage. In planting and hoeing, all the turfs should be keyt bottom upwards.

By covering seed corn with tar and plaster it is protected from birds and insects in a great measure, so that a war of extermination upon the poor crows can be spared. Instead of being driven off a price set upon their heads, their society ought to be courted as they subsist principally upon insects and carrion. By the way all animal bodies should always be buried in the earth, to increase its fertility, instead of being left above ground to corrupt the atmosphere. This would leave the crows to subsist upon worms, by which means they would save ten times more money to the farmer than was ever paid as a bounty for their destruction.

There are a few of our birds which subsist upon grain entirely, and but very few. The pigeon we believe is the largest of them. Most birds subsist upon insects. Many of them destroy great numbers of grasshoppers, as do also beens, and turkeys. The smallest kind of granivorous birds feed upon the fine seeds of many kinds of weeds, and are useful in that way.—In fact there are but very few birds that are not useful in some way, and fewer still that do any mischief worth mentioning. Birds then should never be shot at nor stoned. If unmolested by men and boys, they would fly about our windows, and throng our gardens, destroying the myriads of insects which devour our plants.—They now are obliged to regard man as an enemy, to be avoided as we would avoid a tiger, or a hyena, or a grisly bear.

"As you were."—During the late war with Great Britain, a dashing belle, who is now an affectionate mother, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, in Boston, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite walk. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looking towards the desired heaven, when an honest tar, with a canvas hat, and blue ribbon, inscribed "U. S. frigate Constitution," bore up and reconnoitered her position. Without any apology or ceremony, he encircled her waist with his muscular arm, and wading knee deep through the water, landed the lady sensitive on the opposite shore.—More vexed than grateful, our belle curled her pretty lip, and said "you are an impudent fellow, sir." "Belay that, my dear," said Jack, "I'll make you fast again." Suiting the action to the word, he lifted her the second time, and re-forded the stream, placed her safely again where he first found her, observing, with a good natured laugh, "An you love your mooring so well, hearty, smoke my binnacle, but you may lay at anchor there." The above is true.—The lady has grown wiser and less sensitive since this lecture on squeamishness was read to her, and she frequently amuses her friends by relating the anecdote.

Anecdote.—The King of Prussia is frequently seen driving in a modest carriage and pair, wrapped up in a blue cloak, with his head buried in a large *casquette.* A short time since he was driving in this manner, and encountered the brilliant equipage of Count H———. The road was narrow, and the coachmen quarrelled for precedence. The Count, who did'nt know the King by sight, was determined to make the other carriage give way. Frederick William curious to know his competitor, enquired his name. "I am the rich Count H———," replied the rich magnifico, to the King's servant. "Go and tell him," said the King, "that I am the poor King of Prussia;" and at the same time ordered his coachman to let the Count pass.

An old man of 62 years, named Benjamin Ireson, of Marblehead, was picked up by the schr. Atlantic, of Gloucester, on Wednesday morning last, about nine miles south-east of Thatcher's Island. He went out in his dory from Marblehead on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of fishing, when he was driven to sea by the gale, and during all the day and succeeding night, destitute alike of food and protection from the cold, he was driven about entirely at the mercy of "Him who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." When he was picked up, he was almost speechless, his hands frozen, and life apparently all but extinct. The Gloucester Telegraph says this is believed to be the same man who, some years since, when returning to Marblehead from a fishing voyage, passed a vessel in distress, and without heeding the entreaties of her crew for assistance to save them from perishing, unfeelingly kept on his course, and left them to their fate. He mentioned the circumstance upon his arrival at Marblehead, from whence a vessel was immediately despatched to the relief of those on board the distressed stranger, and their lives saved. The people of Marblehead afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers, and dragged him through the streets in a cart.—Boston Courier.

Business in the country.—The Nashua (N. H.) Gazette informs us that the Nashua Railroad was commenced by the energetic contractors last week, and now rapidly progressing at several points on the road. The ten per cent. instalment ordered, has been already paid in on a majority of the shares; showing *conclusively*, that the FARMERS are wholly independent of the severe pressure which is so generally felt in the cities.

A Minister without a Head. At constantinople, when any thing goes amiss in public affairs, the general dissatisfaction is announced by a few bullets discharged through the window of the seraglio, and a demand made for the grand vizier's head. When M. de Calonne was removed form the ministry by Louis XVI, the Turkish Ambassador at Paris inquired where his head was stuck up—thinking this a matter of ordinary etiquette on such occasions. "Oh please your excellency," said the lively Parisians, "he never had any." And in this *bon mot*, which the honest Turk probably did not understand, they had full amends of their minister, for all his misdeeds, real or imaginary.

Ancient.—The editor of the New Haven Emporium has been presented with a portion of a boiled chicken 'that was cooked and packed for preservation in the year 1823,' which he says, was as perfectly sweet and palatable as 'if it had been cooked but yesterday.'

A pleasant sally.—A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "Why ma, there is a goose with corsetts on. It walks like sister Sally."—Bost. Times.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 16 1837.

Our farmers are beginning to be impatient at the backwardness of the season We saw a man from an adjoining town, a day or two since, who said that he had that day passed by drifts of snow in the road, at least eight feet in depth. On warm dry ground, grain has been sown, but in many fields the frost is not out of the ground and considerable snow is still to be seen all around us. The prospect for corn is gloomy indeed, and not flattering for any other kinds of grain. Still the promise that seed time and harvest shall remain is sure, and we trust that a good Providence will yet give us the warm and genial influences of the sun in season and duration sufficient to ensure us a rich return for our industry. From the preparations making we should infer that an unusual quantity of wheat will be sown this spring. The encouragement held out by the bounty on wheat, will conspire with the unusual coldness of the spring to induce farmers to trust more to wheat than to corn. The experience of last year too will persuade many to the same course, so that with a tolerable season, we may expect a good supply of wheat It is also recommended to farmers by those whose judgment and experience entitle their opinions to great weight, to raise more roots than they have heretofore been in the habit of doing, as food for stock. Observation and experience prove that stock of all kinds thrive better when kept partly upon roots, and it is believed that they may be kept in this way cheaper than upon hay alone. If any doubt it let them try the experiment and we shall be happy to publish the result, however it may terminate.

Our exchange papers contain little of interesting matter. The pressure in the money market appears to be no heavier but perhaps lighter on the whole, though there is no material change. Many failures must inevitably take place, and some embarrassment will be the inevitable consequence. When the heavy debts incurred by the late ruinous speculations have been paid or compromised, then business will recommence with its accustomed vigor. Even the whigs at least the more respectable part of them are beginning to be ashamed of attributing all the distress to the specie circular, or indeed to any measures of the government. The absurdity of the clamor which has been made on this subject is too apparent to be longer persisted in It is now admitted that other well known and apparent causes have conspired to produce it. England feels it no less than this country, and they have a national bank and no specie circular. We must practice economy, and we shall thus learn a lesson that will be of use to us even in better times.

The following to us singular fact in natural history was related to us by a gentleman in this town a few days since. He bought a partridge from a boy who had just killed it, and upon opening it he found in the crop of the bird a striped snake twenty-two inches in length, without the head. We had supposed that these birds belonged to the Graham school and abstained from flesh altogether.

The Law Term of the Supreme Judicial Court will be in this town this week.

There will be a Probate Court at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

Mr. Samuel Dunham of Woodstock, committed suicide last week by hanging himself to a tree in the woods. He was a worthy, respectable and industrious man, in good circumstances. There is no known cause to be assigned for this rash act. He has left a wife and family to mourn his untimely loss

OFFICIAL.

Treasury Department, May 1, 1837.

In conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed March 2, 1837, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of March last were, as near as can be now ascertained,

From customs,	$1,997,308
From lands,	1,228,067

Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—The above exhibit for each month during the present recess of Congress, is the only one required to be made by any existing law in respect to the receipts and expenditures, or the deposite banks. But as it may be interesting to the community, the following statements are subjoined:

During the quarter ending the 31st of March, the whole receipts from customs have been about	$5,015,826
Those from lands about	3,472,499
Those from miscellaneous sources, chiefly interests from deposite banks	288,000
Total	$8,776,325
The whole expenditures during that quarter have been about	7,409,731
Leaving an excess of receipts amounting to about	$1,358,594

But during the month of April, the receipts are believed to have been considerably less than the expenditures, though an accurate exhibit of them cannot be given till the first of next month.

It is, however, ascertained from the Treasurer's running account, that the whole amount of money applicable to appropriations, and which is now in the Treasury and on deposite in the banks and the Mint, is, after deducting what has been and is to be paid to the States, only about $6,087,612.

From the Portland Argus of May 12th.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

We learn by a gentleman from Boston, who arrived in the Boat this morning, that on the reception in that city at 12 o'clock yesterday, of the news of the suspension of specie payments by the New York Banks, a public meeting of the citizens was called at 6 o'clock, by which a similar course of proceedings was recommended to the Boston Banks. Subsequently, at a meeting of Committees from those Institutions, it was, almost unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments for the present, and the resolutions would be carried into effect this day.

The Boat was detained at Boston until nine o'clock, in order to bring the result of the meeting held last evening.

In Providence, also, the Banks suspended on the reception of the news from New York.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser of May 12th.

PUBLIC MEETING.

It was thought advisable on the part of many of our citizens of all parties, upon hearing of the measures adopted by the banks in New York and Boston, to call a meeting of the mercantile and trading community to see what course should be recommended to the several Banks of our own city. A public meeting was therefore called yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.—The City Hall was filled to overflowing. Mr. John Fox was called to the Chair, and Mr. Daniel Winslow officiated as Secretary. After the reading of the preamble and resolutions which will be seen below, the meeting was eloquently and forcibly addressed by Messrs. Charles S. Daveis, Nathaniel Mitchell, John Neal, Luther Jewett, John D. Kinsman, Jedediah Jewett and others who all urged the measures proposed by the resolutions; and the vote being taken upon the passage of the same, it was carried without a single dissenting voice. It will be gratifying to those of our fellow citizens who were not present, and to our friends in the country, to be informed that upon the breaking up of this meeting every man appeared to have an increased confidence in his neighbor. The measures recommended to the Banks of the city, in case they should see fit to follow them, seemed to strike every one as the best that could be adopted as means of arresting the progress of pecuniary pressure.

And now one word to the people living at such distances as not to be well acquainted with the standing of the several banks of our city.—They may rest assured that every dollar they hold in bills against any one of them is precisely as good as it was a year ago; and that any anxiety as to loss, in consequence of the precautionary measures to which our banks have been driven by means of the movements in New York and Boston, will be as needless as it would be to fear a loss in the value of gold or silver coin. The Portland Banks never stood firmer than at the present moment, and the confidence of our fellow citizens in their ability to redeem their bills never stood higher than since the meeting of yesterday afternoon.

The New York "Committee of Fifty." A majority of this Committee, it turns out, are decidedly opposed to the doings of the meeting by which they were appointed, (as indeed are nearly all the respectable "whigs" of New York,) and decline the honor of going to Washington to "remonstrate" with the President. *Fifteen* only accepted, and proceeded on their mission, the other *thirty-five* having sense enough to perceive that the specie circular operated beneficially, so far as it had the tendency to check overtrading and keep the precious metals in the country, and lacking the assurance to demand of the President to perform an act (the abrogating of the law of Congress, enforcing the collection of custom house bonds) clearly beyond his constitutional powers.

A writer in the Evening Post gives the following humorous account of the Committee.—Ridicule is the weapon best adapted to the case:—Age.

To the editor of the Evening Post.

THE FIFTY.

Sir—I understand the meeting of the "Fifty" at Delmonico's, went off without any serious incident, though the public distress was deplored, not in sackcloth and ashes, but oysters and champagne. Some bloody minded speeches were delivered, and among the most eloquent was one by a member, whose name I could not learn, which would have stirred up a bed of oysters, had it not been brought to an untimely end by the explosion of a cork from a bottle of champagne, which struck him in the mouth and knocked out three of his teeth; so he can't bite now, though he may growl to great advantage. This catastrophe puzzled the commitie to account for, but it was generally attributed to the specie circular.

The committee finally determined to proceed forthwith to Washington, each member armed with a popgun, loaded to the muzzle with gunpowder tea and gum balls. I am further credibly informed, that they have engaged a rail road car to themselves, which is to carry a flag with a cross-bone and scull, grinning horribly, surmounted by three dried rats and an onion.—You may depend on these particulars, as I had them from one of the waiters, who picked up the orator's teeth and sold them to a comb maker for the benefit of his creditors.

I am, &c. HARD MONEY.

The Treasury Order.—The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of the Treasury order, has the following remarks, which we regard as perfectly correct, and worthy of attention and reflection:

"We venture to say, that if the circular were now altogether rescinded, and the whigs were stripped of all the political clamor which it furnishes them with the pretext for producing, they would soon see how much they have complained in vain. The recision might arrest their clamor, but certainly not the serious embarrassments of the country."

We concur entirely in opinion with our friend of the Enquirer, that the rescinding of the Treasury order would not arrest the embarrassments of the country. We go further, and hesitate not to give it as our opinion, that so far from its having been productive of evil, it has prevented a further extension of the embarrassments with which the country has been afflicted, and saved the National Treasury from an immense loss; and we feel constrained to add, as our firm belief, that very many of the opposition who have joined in the clamor on account of it, either did so without reflection, or in violation of the dictates of their own better judgment.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, in commenting upon the above extract from the Enquirer, says:

"The whigs never asserted that the circular was the sole cause of the embarrassments of the country, or that its repeal would produce relief. They have maintained, and truly, that the circular was the finishing stroke to the system of tampering with the currency, which has been practised for years, and that it hastened and magnified the distress, which the excessive issues of the pet banks would at no distant day have occasioned. We do not believe that its recision now would produce much relief."

It seems, that after all the clamor which has been kept up on this subject, we are to be told that the opposition never asserted that the circular was the sole cause of the embarrassments of the country, or that its repeal would produce relief. What, then, has been the meaning of the clamor? It was all designed for effect, and nothing more; being connected in the mind and purpose of the opposition with the United States Bank.—[Balt. Repub.]

The President and Mr. Biddle.—Some of the federal papers started a story not long since, that Mr. Van Buren had sent for Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the President of the Pennsylvania Bank, in order to consult with him in relation to the present state of money matters. The story had more foundation than most which originate in the same quarter. It seems that Mr. Biddle went to see the President *of his own accord*,—and that he came away *"with a flea in his ear"* One of his organs at New York, having ascertained, as it says, "in an authentic way" the facts of the case, gives the following account of them:—

"We understand that being on other business at Washington, Mr. Biddle took occasion to call on the President of the United States, to pay his respects to him in that character, and especially to afford the President an opportunity, if he choose to embrace it, to speak of the present state of things, and to confer, if he saw fit, with the head of the largest banking institution of the country—and that the institution to which such general application has been made for relief.

During the interview, however, the President, remained profoundly silent, upon the great and interesting topics of the day, and as Mr. Biddle did not think it his business to introduce them, not a word in relation to them was said.—[N. Y. American.

How *obliging* and *modest* in Mr. Biddle to "*afford the President an opportunity to confer*" with him, and how *judicious* in his organ to publish to the world the cutting and emphatic rebuke administered to Mr. B. by the President! Mr. Van Buren, as is proved by the tone in which Mr. Biddle speaks of the affair, could have taken no course which would have more effectually rebuked the purse-proud insolence of the latter in presuming to intrude himself, as an adviser, upon the people's President, than by the profound silence he maintained upon the subject on which the representative of the money power wished to dictate the Chief Magistrate of the Union. When Mr. Biddle's advice is sought, it will be time enough for him to "afford" it. The people desire no concert, no alliance between the Government and the head of the money power; and they will permit no one so long as they love their liberties and the good of the republic.—Augusta Age.

Suppression of Small Bills.—The federal editors of the State raised a tremendous howl because the Legislature prohibited the circulation of one and two dollar bills. They endeavored to convince the people that it was a suicidal act—it would prove injurious to their future prosperity. But the contrary has resulted. It has put in circulation a solid currency, of which the ones and twos were but ragged representatives—it has drawn from the banks, and put in circulation the specie which the banks have so sedulously endeavored to keep from the people. No one but the banks and those intimately connected with these *shaving mills*, have opposed the measure; the farmers and mechanics see that the law has increased their independence of these instruments of torture, and if carried out will place them beyond the power of modern banking. Virginia has taken the lead in this matter, and prohibited the circulation of a less denomination than $20. In every State where bills of small denomination have been restricted, the people approve of the act, and demand a further extension of the law. In Connecticut the people require of their agents at the coming session "the suppression of threes and fours;" and we think no representative will hesitate to vote for such an act, who is disposed to legislate for the interests of the people.—[Hartford Times.

The accounts of the growing wheat crop in Virginia are contradictory. Some of the Virginia papers say they have failed very generally; others say they are not so very bad. The fact is in our opinion we can raise larger crops of wheat in Maine, at any time, than they do in Virginia upon their worn out lands, cropped as they are year after year, and scantily if at all manured. Virginia.

A Good Wife.—A preacher in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added, "that she always reached her husband his hat when he called for it, without muttering."

[From the Saco Democrat.]

SURPLUS REVENUE.

A special town meeting was held in Biddeford on Monday last, to re-consider the proceedings of the former meeting, at which the annexed resolves were passed by very large majorities. Col. Isaac Emery was chosen Moderator of the meeting. Our readers will bear in mind that the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which will be found in to-day's paper, was elicited by a prosecution of the Selectmen of said town, to test the legality of a distribution per capita, and although the court have given their opinion that it is *not legal*, the citizens of the town seem determined to have it. The statute provides that the money shall be loned in such manner as they may deem expedient, on receiving safe and ample security thereof. The town have voted that the receipts of the individuals is safe and ample security.

"Voted, That all the surplus revenue accruing to this town by the act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 8th 1837, be apportioned by the Treasurer of said town among all the inhabitants thereof, residing therein on the first day of March last, on loan, until repayment thereof shall be required by the Treasurer of State, of said town, agreeably to the provisions of said act.

"Voted, That the repayment of said money shall be secured to said town by a receipt to the Treasurer of the town, signed by the persons who shall be entitled to receive said money, to repay the same at the time above mentioned.

"Voted, That such receipts shall be deemed and taken as safe and ample security for the loan of said money.

"Voted, That the Treasurer of said town be and he hereby is authorised and required to loan to the several persons belonging to said town their proportion of the money aforesaid, in the following manner, to wit, to the heads of families, for themselves, their wives, and their children under twenty-one, and for all other persons under their immediate care; to the legal, if any, if not to the natural guardian of minors, (the wards to be accountable for the repayment of the same,) and to all other persons entitled to receive said money not before mentioned or enumerated, upon receipts being given as aforesaid.

"Voted, That the Treasurer be directed to deduct from said money a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of procuring the same, and also the expenses of taking the Ceasus, agreeably to such act.

"Voted, That the Treasurer be required to loan, agreeably to the preceding votes, the surplus money which is now due to the town forthwith, and the residue as soon as it shall be paid by the Treasurer of State.

"Voted, To indemnify and save the Treasurer harmless for carrying the above votes into effect.

"Voted, To re-consider the vote passed at the last meeting, whereby the Selectmen were chosen Trustees in regard to said money."

We publish to-day the call for a State Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor. It is hardly necessary to say that the interests of the State under the peculiar circumstances of the dresent period, demand that every town should be fully and fairly represented in that Convention. If the Convention be fully attended, the will of the majority will control the issue, and there will be no room left for cavil or opposition. Our federal opponents taking advantage, as they always do, of a temporary pecuniary embarrassment are determined upon making a desperate effort for the ascendancy. Their exertions must be met by united and corresponding exertions on our part, if the Democracy would still triumph.—Nothing but inexcusable apathy and inaction can render the result doubtful.

The people should also impress upon their delegates to the Convention the importance of making a wise selection. We want for Governors not only a man of known and tried democratic principles, but a man of energy, independence and weight of character, who will make it his buisness to elevate the State character within the sphere of his operations, and give to its demands upon the General Government for the defence of our territorial rights a tone of firmness and decision which will render them effectual. It is not to be disguised that we have arrived at that point, when forbearance in relation to foreign infringements of our right and foreign claims upon our territory, is no longer commendable. No man can receive—no man ought to receive the support of the people for the office of Governor, who lacks either the independence, firmness or ability necessary to obtain from the General Government a full recognition and speedy establishment for our territorial rghts.—[The Age.]

The Distress.—We are now, says the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in the midst of one of those spasms, to which the United States seems to be periodically exposed.—In the year 1819 the convulsion was tremendous. The year 1825 witnessed another of these phenomena in the commercial world.—The present crisis was foretold last year. Intelligent merchants and others who could read the signs in the Heavens, saw then the lowering cloud, and predicted the the tempest which has burst upon us: A wild rage for speculation seems to have affected almost every portion of the country, and almost every species of property. There has been a *general* overdealing and over-banking in our country, and it is in vain to attempt to shift the burthen of blame to the policy of the General Government. The distresses of the times are not confined to the United States. They prevail in as alarming a degree in England as they do in the United States. They have extended also to France—and is our government to be held responsible for this general commercial revulsion? It is *idle* to suppose it.

It is indeed true that distress is upon us, and that it has probably not reached its height. It is the part of wisdom, instead of cavilling and finding fault with the government, to apply the true and only remedies in all such cases—*Economy and Industry*. We must spend less and raise more—import fewer goods—buy fewer lands—avoid speculation—and make as good crops as we can. No country on the globe is so rich in resources as our own—although we *have* gone far beyond them, great as they are,—No people in the world possess such abundance of fine lands—such mechanical ingenuity—so productive a commerce—None are blessed with such elastic spirits and generous constitutions. Avoid over-trading—avoid over-banking—Let the States exercise wisely the authority which they possess—repress this inordinate system of banking—abolish the small notes—and cooperate with the Federal Government in throwing a larger portion of the precious metals into general circulation. In a word, let us profit by the errors we have committed—avoid the shoals upon which so many have been shipwrecked—regulate our measures by more wisdom hereafter—never abandon our great political principles—avoid on the one hand the pestilent proposition of a national bank—and on the other, restrain the Executive discretion by wise laws.—And in no event let us despair of the Republic, or of ourselves.

Special Acts.—The public Acts are promulgated by the authority of the State through the newspapers, that every body may be made acquainted with our Statute laws as they multiply, year by year. But the special Acts, the private legislation, our citizens generally know nothing about, except by the hearing of the ear. The people complain of this. They know all the *public* good that is done by ther legislature, from time to time, but the *individual* good, the *special* benefits conferred, it is not permitted them to know, unless they pay dearly for it. This, it seems to us, is wrong. The special and private doings, the entire proceedings of every Legislature embodied in laws and resolves, whether public or private, should be distinctly placed before the eyes of the people. Then if their servants commit errors, if they transcend their authority, if they lose sight of the public good, if they are faithful or unfaithful, the people will have the means of forming a correct judgment, and meeting out the just reward. Now they do not have the full means. There is more special legislation than there would be if the people had more knowledge of the matter.—[Eastern Republican.]

Newly invented Hat.—In Paris a hat of a new description, with a moveable crown, is now much in fashion. The rim is of the usual shape; the crown is also attached to the rim in the usual way; but it is capable of assuming two forms. When pushed or expanded it is precisely like the crown of an ordinary hat; but when not in use, it can be contracted by a peculiar mechanism into a depth of one inch.—This constitutes its peculiar advantage. In travelling it may be put into a trunk and will not occupy a greater space than a shirt; and at a theatre, concert, or assembly, the wearer may place it under his arm, or even stow it between his coat and waistcoat, and pass through the densest crowd without exposing it to the smallest injury. The crown is made very thin, and when pushed out or expanded exhibits no crumples, but is in all respects like the crown of an ordinary hat. Its interior frame work consists of two steel rings, connected by four slender steel rods, which are joined on one another like a St. Andrews' cross. One ring is attached to the rim, and encompasses the wearer's head; the other is attached to the top of the crown, which it keeps distented like the end of a drum. When the hat is in its flat or compressed state, a push of the fingers makes the jointed rods open; the crown instantly assumes its full size, and the hat is ready to receive the head. This is done in one second, and occasions no trouble. The crown is again brought down with the same ease, by pulling a part of the lining.

Opening of a vast Lead-Mine in Wisconsin Territory.—The Tazewell (Illinois) Telegraph, printed at Peking, gives a very interesting account of a great excavation made for lead ore in Wisconsin Territory, under direction of the enterprising proprietor, Mr Kirkpatrick.—It is 4 feet wide and 6 deep, through solid rock—runs near half a mile, and has been near three years completing. Its greatest depth is 60 feet where it runs under the Pickatolik river, a tributary of the rock, and 25 miles only above steamboat navigation. This work, which cost $10,000, was performed entirely by candlelight. The ore is inexhaustible, and some of the veins 12 feet thick. Mr Kirkpatrick has already raised 600,000 pounds, which, at $25 a 1000 lbs. exceeds the cost of the work by $5000. Mr Kirkpatrick commenced this undertaking from the suggestions of the Indians, and from his own observation, which led him to believe that the bodies of ore increased in dimensions as they increased in depth, and that the veins seemed to have a tendency to run under the water-courses in that part of the mining region.

A Post Office has been established at Milltown, Washington Co. Me., and Robert C. Stickney appointed Postmaster. Winslow Hall has been appointed Post Master at Hartford, Oxford Co.—Argus.

From the Richmond Compiler.

LAND SPECULATIONS.

The great extent to which land speculations have been carried, is one of the cardinal points from which blows the pressure. Only reflect, that in the course of one year public domain to the amount of $25,000,000 has been converted into cash! All paid for, and all in the coffers of the Federal Government.

We are an unfortunate people, a speculating people. We have an extraordinary degree of enterprise; but to our woe, we have strangely compounded with it an inordinate enthusiasm which results in utter recklessness; and erasing all the land marks of experience, and spurning the admonitions of prudence, we trust our fortunes to the hazard of the die. One success paves the way for many efforts in the same manner, and often for as many failures as efforts. The flame spreads with rapidity:—we never look at the dark side of the picture—we never know any thing of misfortunes in speculating schemes, only regarding the stupendous fortunes which have been amassed, This is the case in the land speculations.

There is converted into cash in one year $25,000,000 worth of land—purchased from government by individuals. These individuals were stimulated to these extravagant purchases in hopes of gain in the re-sale. Their object was by no means to retain it. They have in order to accomplish their vast plans of fortune getting, strained every point—borrowed every dollar that could be commanded—getting it often in shreds and patches: from the bank, and from this and from that man. All has been invested eagerly. With so much eagerness indeed, that great competition has resulted, and a rise in the value of lands.

Agents have been sent out from all quarters of the East. They have regularly advertised their departure, object and all. The tales of the never before-equalled richness of soil—the continued and astounding increase in the value of land—trebling, quadrupling itself, and sometimes more, in the course of twelve months—won the ears of many. Credulity has made sad inroads upon the miser's store—the hard laborer has tremblingly yielded his savings—and the moderately independent have often given up all, with the use of their credit in Bank. All these have thrown in their unit to swell the amount of funds which have been appropriated to this wild speculation.

What is the consequence? Cupidity—morbid, wild and enthusiastic enterprise, finds that it has over-reached itself. These lands, which were purchased on funds scraped together mostly by borrowing, are a perfect dead and unproductive property. They cannot be sold. How, then, is the speculator to refund the wherewithal he was building his air castles twelve months ago? If there are any who took from their own pockets unencumbered cash, and thus appropriated it, such are fortunate, for they are able to wait until the shock may pass, and the tide of emigration call into demand the land.—But the fate of the others is indeed pitiable.

There are, no doubt, heavy loans, too, made in faith of the value of Western lands held by the borrower. Banking institutions may look out on this score. A gentleman purchases land at $1,25 or more, per acre, returns, represents it a first quality: and counts it as worth from $10, to $15 or $20. Multiplying the number of acres by this amount, he finds out his real wealth and the amount so produced, stands good for credit equal to it. An endorser is easy found; for in these speculating times dependencies are mutual, and the Bank looses its purse strings. The investment is then made as soon as possible. The money thus obtained cannot be refunded. Land will not sell, and if it sold, the depreciation in value prevents its realizing the estimate. In this way is the ruin of many, no doubt, involved, and the banks must meet with heavy losses.

The most unfortunate of all, with whom we sympathise sincerely, are those of our fellow citizens who have broken the ties of blood, of friendship, and nativity, and thrown themselves heedlessly in the current of emigration—who have become dupes to the romance which have been detailed in conversation throughout the country. Many have raked together their all, laid it out to its extent in lands and negroes, and obtained a credit for treble its amount, in anticipation of meeting the debt thus assumed with their first crop of cotton. In the midst of these ardent calculations, while the most intense industry is exercised to compass them, comes the fatal news of the decline in the price of the staple upon which they fix their hopes, and gives a death blow to all their prospects. Such are the true sufferers. They deserve the pity of every gentle heart. They emigrate to settle to improve and populate the country. They leave behind them the dearest associations of life—cleave all assunder, for the sake of a habitation in a rude, uncultivated, half civilized territory, and that they should meet with such misfortunes, such a hapless fate, must call up the sorrows of every one.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Office of the N. Orleans True American,
9 o'clock, April 14, 1837.

The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz the 25th of March, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas is abandoned. The general opinion is, that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the republic. Santa Anna is daily growing in favor with the lower classes of the people, and *there is no doubt that he will yet reach the Presidential chair.* Money is scarce, and the Government cannot procure funds to pay what few soldiers have been left.

A French frigate had arrived. Four others were expected from Martinque. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens.

Poor Mexico! she is in a sad way. Intestine divisions distract her Government, while America and France threaten vengeance if prompt restitution is not made for imposition upon their citizens. What will she do? Put Santa Anna at the head of affairs. He is the only man calculated to govern his lazzaroni countrymen. He will satisfy the demands of France and the United States in a way that will save the honor of Mexico.

Outbreakings continue throughout the whole country, in consequence of the order depressing the value of the copper coin. The United States sloop of war Natchez had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico and other Mexican ports, to see the United States flag respected, and to prevent any depredations from being committed on our vessels.

Relations between the Mexicans and the U. States broken off.—The National Intelligencer now states positively that the Mexican Charged' Affaires has received orders to suspend immediately, all intercourse with the Cabinet at Washington. Taking this in connection with the blockade of Texas and indignation expressed in the Mexican capital, at the receipt of Gen. Jackson's message recommending, contingently, letters of reprisals, we should imagine we were on the eve of a war with Mexico. Unfortunately, however, this miserable distracted, priestridden country, impoverished with all her gold mines, is the prey to eternal civil wars, and at this moment in a revolution. General Santa Anna if restored, and faithful to his pledges, may yet save Mexico and be the liberator instead of conquerer, as he wished to be of Texas.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. The oposition have thus far gained two or three members in the Senate, and the democrats a still larger number in the House of Delegates. There will be, is before, a decided democratic majority in either branch of the Legislature.

The oposition have thus far gained two Congress men, one elected by 54 and the other by 15 majority. The Richmond Enquirer anticipates a gain to the Democracy in two other districts which will leave the delegation divided as in the last Congress.

MARRIED.

In Worcester, Mr. Edward W. Denney to Miss Elizabeth D. Stone, both parties being deaf and mutes, and formerly inmates of the Hartford Assylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

In Phillips, Mr. Warren Norton to Miss Elmina Robbins, of Phillips.

In East Madison, Mr. Hiram Morrison to Miss Julia Ann Lincoln.

DIED.

In Norridgewock, Mrs. Nancy Kirby, 65.

In Bangor, Mr. Jonathan Webster, 64.

Doct. T. H. Brown

HAS taken the Office of the late Doct. Buck; and may be found at the Tavern of S. Norris, Esq.
Paris-Hill, May 16, 1837. tf 40

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford and Cumberland, October Session 1836.

THE undersigned, a committee of the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford, chosen at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, respectfully represent, That the new road laid out by your Honors leading from the town Pound in said Denmark by Parson Pingree's house to Hiram line, thence across a corner of Hiram to the line of Sebago, thence by Butrick Brown's in said Sebago in the County of Cumberland until it intersects the County road leading from Bridgton through Sebago and Baldwin, has not been made, and your petitioners are of opinion that the public travel does not require any County road leading from said Denmark to Sebago. They therefore pray your Honors to discontinue the above route. And should your Honors think otherwise we are of opinion, that should you discontinue the above route, we can shew you a more practicable one commencing at or near the town pound (above named) and leading by the head of the Great Hancock Pond (in said Denmark,) thence west of Poor's hill in Sebago in said County of Cumberland, to the County road leading from Bridgton though said Sebago to Cooper corner (so called) in Baldwin.—Wherefore your petitioners request the route may be examined and located it in your opinion it should prove practicable.

SAM'L GIBSON, WM. PINGREE, ELIAS BERRY. } Committee in behalf of the town of Denmark.

October 15, 1836. 40

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Samuel Gibson in said Denmark on Wednesday the fifth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and on the County Attorneys of said Counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Denmark, Hiram and Sebago, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, and in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian printed at Portland in the County of Cumberland, the first of said publications in each of said papers and each of the other notices to be served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The Argus and Jeffersonian are requested to copy the above and send their bills to S. Gibson P. M. at Denmark.

JOHN E. STICE,

Attorney-at-Law,
Dixfield, Me.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son LEROY C. LUFKIN his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this d. to
JOSEPH LUFKIN.
Attest—James M. Dolloff.
Rumford, March 21, 1837. *3w35

NEW MEDICINES!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, to wit:

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S genuine INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT and HOARHOUND, prepared from an Indian receipt, containing the strength of three ounces of Liverwort, and 22 different kinds of roots and herbs in each bottle; the greatest of all preparations ever discovered in the known world, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Influenza, Quinsey, Phthisic, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.
Price 50 cts. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, May 13, 1837. tf 40

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership, heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day disolved by mutual consent.

In consequence of the above disolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J. Howe who is authorised to settle the same.
HIRAM HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.
Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order.
JOHN CASEY.
Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Silas Door and Sarah his wife, or any of his minor children, viz:—Amos L., Sarah J., Cynthia B. & Charles Door, or any other paupers of the town of Rumford, as I have made suitable provision at my house in said Rumford for their support, under contract with the Overseers of said town, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting on my account or on account of said town.
COLMAN GODWIN.
Rumford, May 3, 1837. 39

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBOXES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITTEMORE,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
ABNER STUBBS.
Jay, April 11, 1837. 38

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to
LYMAN RAWSON.
Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Pew No 8, in the Gallery of said house.
MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.
Hebron, March 13th, 1837.

Maine Register

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E GOODNOW.
Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C. Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date.
AMOS ANDREWS.
Attest—Moses C. Heald.
Lovell, April 18, 1837. *47

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE FIRST LITERARY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in a handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMANI.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c, The first part of which has already appeared

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their connection. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate, it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of the voracious appetite for *mere fiction*, which has been brought on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. It will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
4. The London and Westminister Review.
5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$8 00
Three of them,	7 00
Two of them,	5 00
One of them,	2 00

MAGAZINES.

For Blackwood's Magazine, per annum,	$5 00
Metropolitan,	4 00
Blackwood and Metropolitan,	8 00

For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols, and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Higgins, Esq in Porter in said county, all the right in equity which Jeremiah Storer has in and to a tract of land situated in Brownfield in said county, being the farm on which he now lives and bounded on the East by land of Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Walter Edgcomb, and on the South by the road. Said farm is now mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Esq to recover the payment of a sum that will be made known at the time and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time and place

JAMES THOMAS, Dept. Sheriff.

Porter, March 18th, 1837. 3w33

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our emale writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will hereafter be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $20 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing laying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18-6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf28.

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but ay on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is by the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. sept29

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Lliphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 1st, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered. That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Priviledge.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

COLLECTOR' NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1835, in the sums following viz:

Owners.	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax.	Deficient highway tax for 1834	Tax granted in 1834	School house	Defict. in the $400 which was to have been expended in 1834	
East part of Weokatock.									
Unkown	4	64	50	75		1,20			1,95
do	24	100	10	15	21				,36
do	90	100	25	37,5		,60			97,5
do	94	100	50	75					75
do	98	100	75	1,12,5					1,12,5
do	112	100	45	67,5	95			41	2,03,5
do	116	100	30	45	64			97	1,36
do	46	100	17	25,5	36			15	76,5
West part of Woodstock.									
Undivided half of									
do	20	50	20	30					30

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on or before Thursday the sixth day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of Welcome Kinsley in said town at ten of the clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

EDMUND CHASE, Collector of

34 Woodstock for 1835.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P M, at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under mortgage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on *Execution*, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P. M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837. 3w32

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—April 6, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Veadue on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, at one o'clock PM, at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Andover in said County, All the right which JACOB YORK has of redeeming from James F. Bragg, jr. his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain Lot of Land situated in Township Numbered Five, in the first Range of Townships in said County, being Lot Numbered twelve in the first Range of Lots in said Township. Said Bragg being the purchaser of the right in equity of said Land. 36

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at public auction on Saturday the sixth day of May next at ten o'clock A M, so much of the real estate of

BENJAMIN ELLIS,

late of Hartford in said County, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.—Said estate consists of the Homested Farm of the deceased,—Also the out Lands being a Lot of Land and Gore lying North and adjoining Charles Leightons in said Hartford. And also the reversion of the widow's Dower therein if necessary. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the Wid Hannah Ellis on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator.

Hartford, April 11, 1837. 36

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN,

late of Waterford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the seventh day of March A. D. 1837, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the services aforesaid at the Store of Sprout Hapgood & Co. in said Waterford, on the last Saturdays of May, June, and July next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOSIAH MONROE,

SPROUT HAPGOOD.

Waterford, March 7, 1837. 37

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by Honorable Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the eleventh day of April instant, is allowed for said creditors to exhibit their said claims, and that the said Commissioners will be in session at the dwelling-house of Jedediah Burbank of said Bethel, on the first Mondays of June and October next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, } Com'rs.
SAMUEL BARKER, }

Bethel, April 19, 1837. 36

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edward Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz —Meletiah, Mary H, Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G. Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.

Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *36

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

OFFICE.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure o all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞ Remarkable cure of a case of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter, Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure afforded them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, as I affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, sole proprietor and successor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are for sale, at his Countingroom, No. 99, Court St. Boston, and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co. Paris-Hill and SMITH & BENNETT, and Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all of the celebrated medicines prepared by him. 9.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 1.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, would respectfully represent, that an alteration in the County road leading from Bridgton through Denmark to Brownfield, near Jos. Howard's, Esq or a new way commencing at or near the John Eames' Hill (so called) in Denmark, and intersecting the County road that leads over the upper Bridge that crosses the Saco River to the road that leads from Fryeburg to Denmark near Capt. Abner Lee's or in that place that the Commissioners should think best, and a discontinuance of so much of the old way as would be rendered necessary by a new location, would relieve the Inhabitants of said town of Brownfield of the expense of the building and supporting the one half of the lower Bridge that passes over Saco River and that the public could not sustain any injury by said alteration. We do therefore most respectfully request that said alteration should take place.

Oct. 22, 1836.] DANIEL BEAN, & 6 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield, on Tuesday the second day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M, when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 33

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

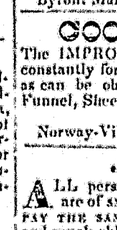
SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James F. Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31



One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837 *3w32

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

WANTED---*Immediately,*

AS an Apprentice to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.

The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.

Green's Small Grammar.

Alonzo & Malissa.

The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.

PATH TO PEACE.

Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf 32

VOLUME 4.

OXFORD DE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISH

G. W. MI

TERMS—One dollar and

One dollar & seventy-five ce

Two dollars at the end of the

No paper discontinued till

he option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS ins

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COMMUNICATIONS, and LET

addressed to the publisher, P

CITY WORTH

From the Saturday News

BY JOSEPH

HUSBAND

Husband hunting is a

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